CANADA'S PROPOSALS FOR FREER TRADE.

How They Came To Be Made in Order to Forestall a Liberal Demand for Direct Taxation.

LIBERALS WANT NO RESTRICTIONS

Washington Politicians Interested in the Struggle Owing to the Attitude of Secretary Blaine.

BUT NO RECIPROCITY LIKELY

Belief That Negotiations Will Fall to Pieces on the Demand to Revive the Old Treaty.

OTTAWA, Ont., Feb. 4, 1801.—The manner in which the recent Canadian trade proposals came to be made to the United States government is briefly as

Several weeks ago, when the negotiations were in progress between Newfoundland and the United States looking to a reciprocity treaty, the Canadian government made representations that Canada should have the option of being included in any arrangements with that colony as to the fish-

NEWFOUNDLAND ASSURANCES. This contention was based on the solemn assurances given by the Newfoundland government two or three years ago and repeated on successive opcasions that if any special privileges were allowed any country in regard to the purchase of supplies or bait in Newfoundland such privileges would also be granted to Canada.

The Secretary of State for the United States, when he learned of the position of affairs, insisted that the negotiations should be carried on sep-arately. He intimated, however, that he would not be unwilling to enter into negotiations with Canada, but preferred that they should be private

ALWAYS READY TO TREAT. The Dominion government thereupon asked the imperial authorities to remind Mr. Blaine that Canada had always been ready for fair reciprocal arrangements and had made repeated offers to that arrangements and had made repeated offers to that effect, which, however, had been ignored or refused by the United States. It was further represented that the Dominion government was willing now, that overtures had been made to them, to again negotiate, and that they would prefer that these negotiations should be official and under commission from the British government.

Mr. Blaine thereupon asked upon what basis the Dominion government proposed to negotiate. The despatch published to day is the reply which the administration of Sir John Macdonald sent to Lord Knutsford for transmission to Washington.

LIBERALS FOR DIRECT TAXATION. Tononto, Ont., Feb. 4, 1891 .- The Empire, govern ment organ, commenting on Lord Stanley's dement organ, commenting on Lord Stanley's despatch to Lord Knutstord on reciprocity, says:—

We believe the people of Canada will indorse the government in the policy it has been pursuing and will strengthen its hands in attempts to secure the test without absolute surrender of our commercial system, which is necessarily involved in the opposition policy, with its declared intention of reducing Canada to a state of vasselage in subjection to the United States, of discriminating against the trade of the Empire and forcing us into direct taxation.

WATCHING THE CONTEST.

WASHINGTON OFFICIALS INTERESTED RECAUSE OF THE ISSUE INVOLVED. [FROM OUR BEGULAR CORRESPONDENT.]

HEBALD BUREAU, CORNER FIFTEENTH AND G STREETS, N. W., WASHINGTON, Feb. 4, 1891. The publication in to-day's HERALD of Lord Stanley's telegram of December 13 last to the Coloniai Secretary is regarded here as Sir John Macdonald's answer to what appeared in these despatches on Monday respecting Mr. Blaine's reported indigna-

tion at the catspawing of the reciprocity question Mr. Blaine was said to be resolved that the conservative party should not make use of what he might have said informally or confidentially as a pawn on the political chessboard of the Dominion, and he attempted a checkmate by causing it to ap pear over his own signature that he would have exactly the kind and amount of reciprocity he de sired with Canada or would get along without any

reciprocity to the northward. The publication of Lord Stanley's despatch after what had been said by Mr. Blaine and the HEBALD touching the strategetical use that Sir John was making of the question of reciprocity has a purpose that is claimed to be well understood here. where there has been much underground activity during the last few months respecting our com-mercial relations with Canada in their every possi-

during the last few months respecting our commercial relations with Canada in their every possible aspect.

One of the mysteries connected with these movements has been the repeated demonstrations of our Tressury Department against Canadian railway traffic with this country. Some of these domonstrations have been made with estentatious publicity, but each in turn has been arrested before any of the official threats against that traffic had been put into execution.

Commercial union has strengthened its hold upon the agricultural constituencies of Canada since the McKinley act began to restrict their American market, and Sir John Macdonald, after carefully sounding the situation at home and at Washington, resolved to save the decining fortunes of his party by a manesure calculated to renew and strengthen its powers.

Those who have watched or participated in the game assert that the veteran premier has in this movement displayed all his old time cunning and sagacity. He has succeeded in thoroughly exploring Mr. Blaine's disposition and tendencies toward commercial relations with Canada and has practically got him upon record without letting Mr. Blaine suspect that he meant at an early day to turn all the latter's friendly offices and assurances to the service of the conservatives in a party struggle in Canada, the imminence of which was undreamed of.

The Congressional friends of commercial union

undreamed of.

FEARS OF A TORY VICTORY.

The Congressional friends of commercial union take a despairing view of its chances and expect to see Macdonald and Tupper come out of the approaching struggle with a great majority at their backs.

One bit of interesting information that old Sir John has snugly tucked away in his portfolio is that Mr. Blaine is really auxious for a reciprocity treaty with Cauada. The Dominion is said to have stood last on his reciprocity list, but now stands best.

Sir John's well as the standard of the standard

best.

Sir John's understood view of Mr. Blaine's recent declaration that he will have unrestricted reciprocity with Canada or none at all is that it is a mere blum, designed to fornish ammunition for the gritte in the campaign that Macdonald has forced upon

in the campaign that Macdonald has forced upon them.

I have information of a very positive kind that Mr. Elaine is well aware that the imperial government will under no circumstances consent to comment will under no circumstances consent to commental union between the United States and Canada, nor to anything of a cognate nature that would open the Canadian market, without restriction, to the products of the United States. To any scheme of reciprectly limited as to time and a list of commodities not materially injurious to British trade there will be no objection.

In anticipation of the early coming of Sir Charles Tupper and his fellow Commissioner, the third Commissioner being the British Minister at Washington, Mr. Blaice is preparing to show what trade concessions the United States must have in exchange for our concessions to Canadian agriculture. It is sinderstood that he is very desirous of receiving suggestions on both points from representative manufacturing, framing and water transportation interests.

The seven enumerated topics proposed for nego-

ative manufacturing, farming and water trans-ation interests,
e seven enumerated topics proposed for nego-ons in the Governor General's despatch, as raphed to the Himato from Montreal, have carefully studied to day by members of both less of Congress whose constituencies are in-ited in one or the other of the topics indicated, much confidence is expressed in Congressional ters that a treaty will be effected or carried operation. The negotiations are expected to

Northwestern maritime interests will be arraved against the participation of Canada's merchant marine in our coasting tradic. There will be no extended opposition to the salvage proposal, as both countries have emergent interests to be equally promoted by mutual salvage privileges.

It is intimated to me that there is more actual business in the final suggestion for settling the boundary between British Columbia and Alaska than in any other proposal of Lord Stanley's despatch to his home government. From the fifty-sixth to the sixtistli degree of north latitude, the United States, under cover of its treaty with Russia for the cession of Alaska, has taken possession of or is claiming a much wider strip of the natural sesconst of British Columbia than Canada is willing to relinquish now that the mining value of the country has become known. The Anglo-Russian treaty of 1824, upon which our claims are founded, is admittedly ambiguous, but the Canadan government fears that the United States will make its position and possession good without a new treaty.

In speaking to the Diplomatic Appropriation bill

mase its position and possession good without a new treaty.

In speaking to the Diplomatic Appropriation bill Mr. McAdoo, of New Jersey, gave his hearty assent to the position taken by the Secretary of State in his letter to Representative Baker, of New Yerk, relative to reciprocity with Canada. The United States should have unrestricted trade and commercial union with Canada or it should have no commercial relations with her. The only solution of the problem (a solution unsought by the United States) was that the people of Canada should, in their sovereignty, ask for annexation, which was the ultimate destiny of Canada.

WHAT THE TIMES SAYS.

CANADIAN RECIPROCITY IN THE LIGHT OF M'KIN-

[BY CABLE TO THE HEBALD.]

LONDON, Feb. 5, 1891,-The Times says:-"The adoption of the McKinley bill is hardly likely to lessen America's opposition to Sir John reciprocity, but the collapse of the tariff movement may weaken the forces of the American protectionists and incline them to compromise. We doubt whether the ques tion will be fought out at the elections on the broad issue of commercial union, It is to be feared there will be an attempt to capture the popular vote on false pre-tences. It would be rash to speculate upon the verdict. We have no sympathy with the so-called national policy, which is chargeable to some of the Dominion's present difficul-

A FIGHTING BISHOP.

ties. We are not more enamored of the plan of

purchasing American sympathy by enacting differ-

ential duties against British trade."

HE THINKS CHUBCHMEN SHOULD MINGLE IN

POLITICS AND OPPOSE THE LIBERALS. HALIFAX, Feb. 4, 1891 .- The sensation of the day here is Archbishop O'Brien's letter in the Halifax Herald defending the activity of the clergy in prac-Bishop Cameron's support of Sir John Thompson

Bishop Cameron's support of Sir John Thompson and the threats of the Bishop's political enomies to appeal for protection to the Pope.

Archbishop C'Brien strongly defends the right of the clergy to take an active part in politics. He does not propose, he says, that the Church, the mother of modern kingdoms, and which shaped the legislation of civilized Europe, shall now stand as ide and leave a free hand and a clear field to scheming partisants to wreck for their own selfish ends the noble work which she initiated and over which she kept guard for centuries. Says he:—

"Should a condidate for Parliament advocate, say, unrestricted reciprocity, and should a prolate conscientiously believe it to be the first step toward annexation, and should he have good reason to believe that its promoters had that result in view—viz., to destroy four fair Canadian nationality and to make of this country the fattening ground of carpet baggers and traitors—should not be advise, exhort, entreat, aye, command his people, who naturally could not see as far as he, to vote against such a candidate?"

THE FORTIFICATION BILL.

PASSED BY THE SENATE WITH SEVERAL HIGHLY IMPORTANT AMENDMENTS.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 4, 1891 .- In the Ser _a to-day the Fortification bill was taken up and proceeded with. The amendment reported by the Appropria-tions Committee appropriating \$400,000 for rifled seacoast mortars of cast iron, hooped with steel (with Mr. Chandler's amendment requiring them to be wholly of steel) was agreed to; and then the committee amendment, as amended, was rejected. The committee amendment to strike out the item

of \$56,500 (with a previous appropriation of

The committee amendment to strike out the item of \$56,500 (with a previous appropriation of \$13,500) for two gun carriages of the disappearing type was agreed to.

WATERVLIET'S APPROPRIATION OUT DOWN.

The committee amendment to reduce the item for completing the army gun factory at Watervliet, N. Y., from \$238,743 to \$188,743 was agreed to.

The committee amendment to reduce the appropriation for machinery at Watervliet Arsenal from \$468,000 to \$258,000 was agreed to.

The committee amendment to increase the appropriation for the Board of Ordinance and Fortifications (to make purchases, experiments and tests of the most effective guns, small arms, &c.) from \$100,000 to \$200,000 was agreed to.

TWO CULLIANS ON THE BOARD.

Mr. Cockrell moved to add to the paragraph the following words:—"And one additional member shall be added to the Board of Ordinance and Fortifications, who shall be a civilian (and not an exofficer of the army or navy) and shall be nominated by the President, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, hold his office for four years and receive a salary of \$6,000 and actual travelling expenses." Mr. Chandler favored the amendment, but suggested that there should be two civilians on the Board instead of one. Mr. Cockrell accepted the suggestion and the amendment as modified was agreed to.

Most Most Money for Reavy cuns.

The committee amendment to insert a paragraph increasing to \$4,250,000 the appropriation in the Fortification act of last session for the procursment of heavy ordinance was agreed to.

Mr. Dolph offered an amendment appropriating \$1,000,000 for plant for heavy ordnance at some point on the Pacific coast and for the appropriation in the Fortification of the select the site; disagreed to—yeas 33, nays 27.

Mr. Plumb offered an amendment authorizing the Searchary of War to transfer to the New York.

Plumb offered an amendment authorizing creary of War to transfer to the Navy De-enta portion of the site of the United States ar depot at Dover, N. J., for magazine purposes; agreed to.

The bill as amended was passed, and the Senate
then passed the Military Academy bill.

MEN-OF-WAR SENT TO CHILL

THE PENSACOLA AND THE BALTIMORE WILL BOON ARRIVE IN VALPARAISO. [FROM OUR REGULAR CORRESPONDENT.]

The Navy Department has finally found two available vessels for duty in the Southern Pacific. Official advices confirmatory of the press reports of the serious revolution in progress in Chili work received several days ago, but on account of the crippled condition of the vessels on the Pacific station the Navy Department has been much embarrassed in its efforts to send vessels to those

The new cruiser Baltimore, now at Toulon. France, and the flagship Pensacola, of the South Atlantic station, were finally chosen for this ser-The latter left Montevideo several days ago and will probably reach Valparaiso the latter part of the week. The Baltimore will start from Toulon, where she is now cosling and having her bot tom painted, immediately upon the arrival of her commanding officer, Captain Schley, who is now en route to join her. It will probobly be thirty days or more before she will reach Valparaiso. Mean-while the Pensacola will be the only vessel in those waters to look after American interests.

TWO PACIFIC SQUADRONS.

The serious condition of affairs in Chili has pened the eyes of the navy officials to the imopened the eyes of the navy officials to the importance of keeping vossels at all times in the South Pacific. There is talk now of dividing the Pacific station into two squadrons, the southern and northern. Hear Admiral Brown has already more territory than he can cover with the few ships available in the Northern Pecific and it is simply out of the question to expect the vessels of the South Atlantic to cover the Southern Pacific. As soon as more vessels become available two distinct squadrone will doubtless be formed in the Pacific. After the present insurraction in Chill is over the Pensacols will probably return to Montevideo. The Paltimore will probably be kept on special service in those waters for an indefinite period and when a new squadron is formed she will become the dagship.

the flagship.

NAVY ORDERS AND NOTES.

Lieutenant W. F. Fullam has been ordered to temporary duty in the Navy Department; Ensign Marbury Johnston to duty in the office of navy intelligence; Eusigns Frank Marble, A. H. Robertson and W. E. Franklin to temporary duty shoard the Newark; Ensign L. C. Bertolette to the Concord February 10. Lieutenant A. W. Grant has been detached from duty connected with the electric lighting of ships and ordered to the Concord February 10; First Lieutenant W. P. Biddle, United States Marine Corps, from the Swatara, and ordered to report to the colonel commandent for ordere. the dagship,

NEW SCHEMES

FOR FREE SILVER.

Mr. Stewart, of Nevada, Introduces Free Coinage Amendment to the Pension Bill.

WHAT WILL THE HOUSE DO?

Republican Senators Likely to Refuse to Consider Mr. Davenport's Latest Force Bill.

OUR NEW CUSTOM HOUSE.

[BY TELEGRAPH TO THE BERALD.] HERALD BUREAU,
CORNER FIFTEENTH AND G STREETS, N. W.,
WASHINGTON, Feb. 4, 1891.

In the Senate this afternoon Senator Stewart, of Nevada, offered an amendment to the Pension Appropriation bill framed in exactly the terms of the Free Coinage bill which recently passed the Sonate. The amendment will undoubtedly be adopted by a majority of the Senate and a direct issue will be forced upon the House.

If the majority of the House is for free coinage the amendment will be concurred in and the President will have to deal with a bill appropriating \$130,000,000 for pensions and at the same time au thorizing the free coinage of silver. The silver men could hardly have chosen a more skilfully de vised plan to worry the President. To veto the bill which gives bread and shelter to thousands of the veterans will be exceedingly awkward; to approve it will be to approve free coinage.

The one hope of the President lies in Speaker Reed and the majority of the House of Representatives. The Speaker, in the face of such an amend ment as Senator Stewart's, would hardly be able to prevent a direct issue in the House. He would have to exert his power to hold his wavering republican associates against free coinage. He ceeded in doing this in the last session with the assistance of a large block of democratic votes. It will cause no grief to Mr. Reed to see Mr. Harrison placed in an awkward situation. Nothing but dis interested patriotism would cause Mr. Reed to interfere with such a consummation. THE FARMERS' ALLIANCE DEMANDS FREE COIN-

AGE OF BOTH GOLD AND SILVER. The National Legislative Council of the Farmers Alliance met this morning and appointed a Committee on Silver Legislation, which this evening

submitted the following resolution :submitted the following resolution:—
Resolved. That we regard it as a high duty enjoined upon Congress by the constitution to provide for the unlimited coinage of both the precious metals, gold and silver, to the end that the people of the several States may be provided with a circulating medium. We express our surprise, regret and indignation that this duty has been so long delayed and neglected, contrary, as we believe, not only to the duty we have mentioned, but to the best interests of the masses of the people, who are suffering the pange of poverty and stagnation of business caused by a want of sufficient circulating medium.

business caused by a want of sufficient circulating madium.

We believe and charge that such delay and neglect have been occasioned by an undue influence in our governmental policies by those whose interest it is to contract the currency and subserve monopolics and money lenders.

We therefore urge upon Congress the demand heretofore made by the National Farmers' Alliance and Industrial Union of Congress for the free and unlimited coinage of silver upon the same terms and conditions that gold is now coined. We express our earnest condemnation of the exercise of the arbitrary power which prevented a fair consideration of a free ceinage bill at the last session of Congress, and in this connection we give expression to the hope that the Free Coinage bill which passed the Senate during the present cost on and is now being considered in the Committee on Coinage. Weights and Measures of the House, shall not be suppressed, but shall be speedly reported pack to the House and enacted into a law.

The Council will endeavor to obtain a hearing before the House Committee on Coinage to morrow, and if this is accorded it the report of the Committee on Silver Legislation will be presented. SILVER MEN SUCCEED IN HASTENING THE COIN-

AGE COMMITTEE. When the House Coinage Committee met this morning Representative F. Carter read a communication received by him from William E. St. John, a New York banker, arguing in favor of the Senate Silver bill and ridiculing the predictions of dire disaster made by the opponents of the bill it it should be enacted.

As it was nearing the hour of adjournment Mr. Bartine moved that when the committee adjourn to-day it be to meet to-morrow at half-past ten.

Representative O'Neil, of Pennsylvania, who was present, solicited a hearing for a delegation from the Philadelphia Board of Trade. Mesars. Williams and Bartine, looking at the clock, insisted on a vote on the latter's motion, realizing that if the hour of twelve was reached without a

that if the hour of twelve was reached without a special order the committee would stand adjourned until next Wednesday. This precipitated the committee again into the stormy sea of recrimination from which it emerged yesterday. Mr. Bartine's motion to meet to-morrow was carried on a viva voce yote. Then Mr. Vaux endewored to restore peace by an offer to close the hearings next Tuesday if the Philadelphia delegation were heard before that day. The free coinage men seized gladly at this offer and at their suggestion Mr. Vaux made a corresponding motion. But the other side immediately began to labor with Mr. Vaux to indue him to change his motion so as to avoid the requirement for voting next Wednesday, and while one man was objecting to this proposition and another to that the chairman brought his fist down upon the table and declared the committee adjourned to meet to-morrow, leaving Mr. Vaux's motion pending.

OWENBEY, THE SILVER POOL WITNESS, AB EESTED, CHARGED WITH FALSE PRETENCES. James A. Owenbey, the witness before the Silver Pool Committee, was arrested to-day as soon as he was released from the order of the House on a warrant charging him with obtaining money under false protences in having had cashed a under false protences in having had cashed a check for about \$17, which was returned by Donald, of the Hanover National Bank, after the passage of the Silver law with a refusal to honor it. Owenbey told the officer that he had informed the man who cashed the check he would pay him as soon as he received his witness fees, and offered to go with the officer and discharge the obligation, but the warrant having been issued the officer told Owenbey he must go to court.

SENATOR INGALLS RETURNS TO WASHINGTON UN-CRUSHED BY HIS DEFEAT.

Senator Ingalls never looked more calm or selfpossessed than when he entered the Senate Chamber this morning. His form was as erect and his countenance as imperturbable as at any time during the past decade. You could not have told to look at him whether the result in Kansas had been favorable or unfavorable to him. The little group of pages who arose at his entrance and respectfully saiuted him received in return a profound bow, such as he might have bestowed upon the Czar of flussia. Once seated at his deak he beld an impromptu levee, in which democrats as well as republicans participated.

Senator ingalls has no plans for the future. He has received numerous offers from newspapers, lecture bureaus, law firms, trust companies and kindred associations, but in no case has he committed himself. His friends tell me he will not return to the practice of law, and that whatever avocation he may follow it will be made a condition that he shall continue his residence in Kansas.

REPUBLICAN SENATORS WILL REFUSE TO CONhis countenance as imperturbable as at any time

REPUBLICAN SENATORS WILL BEFUSE TO CON-

SIDER MR. DAVENPORT'S NEW FORCE BILL. Mr. John 1. Davenport's latest force bill scheme will not work. I telegraphed you yesterday how i was reported that Davenport had prepared an adroitly worded measure-a new force bill, in factwhich he had sent to the good Mr. Hoar. The bill was very brief and was apparently a simple enlargement of the present Elections law. It was however, so cunningly devised that it would, so far

as New York was concerned, have given Davenport all the authority he desired to disqualify democrats The seven enumerated topics proposed for nego-isticns in the Governor General's despatch, as specially studied to-care the proposed for nego-telegraphed to the Highland from Montreal, have been carefully studied to-care the proposed for modified to the Concerd form voting.

The advisability of bringing the bill before the republican caucus to-morrow night was considered to the Concerd form voting.

The advisability of bringing the bill before the republican caucus to-morrow night was considered to the Concerd form voting.

The advisability of bringing the bill before the republican caucus to-morrow night was considered form the proposed in Congressional planta. Representative Chapman, it was also charged, had been similarly approached by other the advisability of bringing the bill before the republican caucus to-morrow night was considered favored the proposition, but the more conservative favored the proposition and offered 50

counsels will pravail and that the bill will not be referred to at the caucus. THE NEW CUSTOM HOUSE BILL TO BE REPORTED

TO THE HOUSE THIS WEEK. Representatives Spinols and Flower are hopeful that they may within a few days secure consideration of the bill for a new Custom House in New York city. The bill is still in the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds, but they have been promised that it shall be reported to the House this week. PAVORABLE ACTION OF THE HOUSE COMMITTEE

ON THE ALA-KA BULL.

The House Committee on Territories to-day agreed upon a bill to improve the situation of the poration of towns and villages by voluntary action of the settlers desirous of municipal institutions. Whenever a town or village has become incorporated the inhabitants thereof are to acquire title to their dwelling, store or shop sites under the operation of the town site provisions of the general land laws. WASHINGTON NOTES.

The Diplomatic and Consular Appropriation bill was passed by the House.

Secretary Blaine to-day bought for \$65,000 the brick house No. 17 Madison place, now occupied by him and known as the old Seward mansion New York postmasters appointed: -S. P. Dayton, Amity; E. McMahon, Devereaux Station; E. Luck-

Amity; E. McMahon, Devereaux Station; E. Luckhart, Joshua's Rock; R. C. Foote, North Hartland, and J. P. Young, North Scriba.

The International American Money Commission had its second session to-day at the Arlington Hotel, and Scior Romero, the Mexican Minister, was elected president.

The Commissioner of the General Land Office has issued to registers and receivers of land offices in Washington and Oregon letters of instruction under the Forfeiture act by which that portion of the main line of the Northern Pacific Railroad Company's line lying between Wallula, Wash, and Portland, Ore., was declared forfeited.

The Sonate, in executive session, to-day authorized the publication of the general act signed at Brussels July 2 last by the plenipotentiaries of the United States and other Powers for the repression of the African slave trade and the restriction of the importation into and sale in a certain defined zone of Africa of frearms, ammunition and spirituens liquors. No action was taken on the treaty.

SECRETARY WINDOM'S SUCCESSOR.

THE NAME OF MR. HENRY W. CANSON, OF NEW YORK, MENTIONED FOR THE VACANCY.

[BY TELEGRAPH TO THE HERALD.] WASHINGTON, Feb. 4, 1891 .- It leaked out to-day that the friends of Henry W. Cannon, president of the Chase National Bank, of New York, are urging General Harrison to confer upon him the vacant Treasury portfolio. Ex-Senator Thomas H. Platt is one of the New Yorkers who have brought the matter to the President's attention, and other in inences equally strong are being exerted in his

fluences equally strong are being exerted in his behalf. Mr. Cannon was formerly Comptroller of the Currency, and like the late Secretary Windom a native of Minnesota.

It was also reported at the Capitol this afternoon that the personal friends of the dead Secretary are asking the President to recall General Bacheller, of New York, who was recently appointed to the Portuguese Mission, and place him at the head of the department, of which, it will be remembered, he was until recently one of the assistant secretaries. A part of this plan would be to confer the mission to Portugal upon Mr. William Windom, Jr., the ex-Secretary's son.

MR. CANNON NOT AWARE OF IT. Mr. Cannon, at his home, No. 18 East Forty-fifth street, denied last night that he was a candidate for Secretary of the Treasury.

"As far as Mr. Platt is concerned," said he, "I haven't seen him nor had any communication with him for more than a month. If my name has even been mentioned as a possible successor of the late Secretary Windom I am in total ignorance of it."

PALMER'S LONG FIGHT.

ILLINOIS DEMOCRATS ASKED TO DROP THEIR BENATORIAL CANDIDATES.

[BY TELEGRAPH TO THE HERALD.] SPRINGFIELD, Feb. 4, 1891.—It looks now as though General Palmer's hold on the democrats was slip ping away, and his chances for election are not so bright as they were. A leading democrat here re ceived a letter from ex-Congressman and United States Commerce Commissioner Merrison to-day, advising that the democrats drop Palmer and take up some other man who may stand a better chance of securing the votes of the Farmers' Mutual

of securing the votes of the Farmers' Mutual Benevolent Association men. Mr. Morrison states plainly that he does not expect his own name to be mentioned in connection with the Senatorship and is not bidding for votes. The democrats have now voted nearly sixty times for Falmer.

Nothing yet has come of the overtures of the F. M. B. A. men to the republicans. There is no compact between the republicans and Alliance members concerning any candidate, but one may be patched up. If the democrats should desert Palmer they could easily get Moore and Cockrell to support a man with democratic leanings and F. M. B. A. proclivities, but this they will not do.

The deadlock is just about as it has been from the beginning. Things may change shortly, however, because the republicans will not under any circumstances permit Palmer's election. They will vote for Streeter or any other man the farmers name before they will see a democrat go to the United States Sonate. This is why the farmers are so confident of victory and inclined to make overtures to the republicans. As a matter of principle the democrats refused to think of any other man than Palmer and swear they will fall with him if necessary.

WILL FORM A THIRD PARTY.

CALL FOR A CONVENTION OF REFORMERS FOR MAY 19 AT CINCINNATI FOR THAT PURPOSE.

[BY TELEGRAPH TO THE HEBALD.] TERRE HAUTE, Ind., Feb. 4, 1891 .- Captain C. A. Power, of this city, who is an enthusiast on the third party question and was prominent at the Farmers' Alliance meeting at Ocala, Fla., has issued a call for a national conference, to be held at Cin-

a call for a national conference, to be held at Cincinnati May 19. It easy in part:—
"In consequence of the unwarranted interference of certain parties with the arrangements for a national union conference of labor organizations and independent reformers at Cincinnati, February 23, said conference has been postponed until Tuesday, May 19, at which time the conference will surely assemble and adopt a platform and name for the new party. This date and action in pursuance of same has been agreed to in the Central and Western States, and the conference will new be pushed by the reformed press and made a success.

cess.
"It is recommended that all organizations desiring representation who are in accord with the original call drawn up at Ocala, Fla., in December, hold conventions throughout the United States in March or April by counties, districts and States, and select delegates and alternates to the National Union Conference at Cincinnat May 19."
Cantain Power was that official calls by States. tain Power says that official calls by States

ANOTHER GRANGER SENATOR.

PROGRAMME FOR THE ELECTION OF AN AILI-ANCE MAN IN SOUTH DAKOTA. BY THLEGRAPH TO THE BERALD.

PIERRE, Feb. 4, 1891 .- The throwing of 59 rotes to Hugh J. Campbell by independents in the Legislature to-day does not indicate that Mr. Campbell has any chance of election. The vote was merely complimentary. The hasty adjourn ment after one ballot to-day, however, prevented

BOODLE IN COLORADO.

REPORT IN THE HOUSE SUSTAINING CHARGES OF B GREBY ADOPTED.

DENVER, Feb. 4, 1891 .- Majority and minority reports of the bribery investigation committee were submitted to the House yesterday. The majority report stated that Otto Mears had offered Repre report stated that Otto Mears had offered Representative Bowman \$500 and that Speaker Hanna on another occasion offered him a chairmanship of a committee, on condition in each case that he would support Hanna. It was also charged that Dr. Milton had attempted to intimidate Mr. Bowman and that Representative Mitchell had been twice approached by parties whom he refused to name and offered \$500 or \$1,000 to support Hanna. Representative Chapman, it was also charged, had been similarly approached by other unknown parties and offered \$500 to support Mr. Hanna. Representative Thornton, the report went on, had also been approached four times, and offered from \$100 to \$500 if he would support Hanna. The committee recommended that the testimony taken be submitted to the Grand Jury of Arapshos county.

REPUBLICAN HYPOCRISY

ON LIQUOR ISSUES.

Senator Stadler Gets Back at His Confreres in the Matter of Selling Wine at Balls.

THAT PROHIBITION AMENDMENT.

Democrats Making It Lively for the Other Fellows on the Question of Submission.

DISCUSSION OF CANAL APPROPRIATIONS.

[BY TELEGRAPH TO THE HEBALD.] ALBANY, N. Y., Feb. 4, 1891.-A man from Plattsburg told me to-day that when Smith Word returned home after his failure to secure the Senatorship he was in a remarkably happy state of

My informant said he asked Mr. Weed how he felt

about the Governor going back on him.
"I feel," responded Mr. Weed, 'very much like the Irishman who lost the pig. You see, this Irishman kept the pig in his own house, treated him like one of the family and did all he could to make him fat and contented. One day the Irishmah wanted to use the pig, and started to catch him. The pig ran around the room, and finally, being cornered, jumped through a seven by

" 'Be jabers,' said the Irishman, 'I have lost yez, but'-pointing to the hole in the window-'I have

REPUBLICANS IN A HOLE. The "size" of the republican Senators was shown to-day by the hole that they crawled out of when Stadler took them at their word and moved to substitute his last year's bill, regulating the sale of wine at balls, for the one now pending in the Assembly. The republican Senators intimated yesterday that they had been tricked into supporting this year's measure on the pretence that it was the same as the one they passed last year. They promptly objected, however, to the consideration of the old bill.

The Assembly tabled the Senate's request to return the new bill by a vote of 62 to 53. The bill is on the table in the lower house. The vote, tabling the Senate's request for its return, shows that there are not enough democratic votes to pass it.

THE PROHIBITION AMENDMENT. There are enough democratic votes, however, to compel the submission of the prohibition amendment at the regular election next fall instead of at a special election the second Tuesday in April.

Van Gorder's bill amending the Ballot Reform act so as to permit the special election in April came up in the Senate to-day. McCarren, in mov-ing to amend by substituting November for April, said that the prohibitionists did not want the election anyhow, and the republicans only wanted a special election, so that the Governor would veto the bill on the proper ground of unnecessary expense. A special election would cost about \$700,000. f the republicans were sincero in their desire for a vote on this issue they would support a bill submitting the question at a regular election which the Governor would sign.

O'Connor charged that the democrats were after a big campaign fund from the liquor men to elect

their Governor in November. The republicans voted down McCarren's amendment, and passed the bill for the special election. This will be reversed in the House, and the result will be that, as the republicans want to prohibition question eliminated from State issues, they will accept the November election, knowing that the amendment will be beaten and hoping

that the amendment will be beaten and hoping after that the prohibitionists will return to the fold. They will find that they cannot kill a principle with hypocrisy.

INVESTIGATION OF TRUETS WANTED.

A year ago, Uncle George Erwin was after electricity and investigated thoroughly the electricity and investigated thoroughly the electric light companies. Now it is sugar.

He put in a resolution to day asking that his Committee on General Laws be allowed to sit in New York and prod the Sugar Trust. The resolution cites that the trust, having been declared illegal in this State, has reorganized in New Jorey and has come back to business in New York. Uncle George is very much afraid his constituents will

New York and prod the Sugar Trust. The resolution cites that the trust, having boen declared illegal in this State, has reorganized in New Jersey and has come back to business in New York. Uncle George is very much afraid his constituents will not get all the free sugar they are entitled to under the McKinley bill, and he is going to look after it for them. The resolution was ordered printed.

Uncle George had another resolution, born of the pressure of the farmers for a more equitable enforcement of the stax laws. It called upon the State Assessors to report upon the efficacy of the "listing" laws in other States. It was referred to the Taxation Committee.

CANAL APPROPRIATIONS.

Almost every bill on the Assembly calendar called for appropriations for bridges and canal improvements. The democratis stated in by amending the bills, so that the accomplishment of the work would rest in every case in the discretion of the Superintendent of Public Works. This would seem to be a trick to give a democratic administration vast power in the canal counties. But the republicans very sensibly adopted the policy that it was safer to put the responsibility on the democratic administration rather than to vote for a general raid on the State Treasury. Both sides are very anxious to keep the taxes down, and the attempt to increase them by large appropriations for canal purposes will be mot with a proviso, that in no case shall anything be done without the approval of the Superintendent of Public Works.

NEW YORK BILLS PASSED.

Colonel Webster got two New York bills through the Assembly. One is the lateral drain bill of last year without the Ives water rent cancellation amondment. It prevents the tearing up of streets after they have been paved.

The other bill extends the time for two years in which \$1,000,000 a year can be spent in repaving the streets of New York.

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THE ASSOCIATION NAMED IN HIS HONOR PLACES

Committee.

A bill, the progress of which it will be interesting to watch, was introduced by Senator O'Connor. It provides that railway corporations shall be liable not only for injuries sustained by employes through the negligence of the corporation but also through the negligence of any other employe. The burden of proof of negligence is put upon the cempany.

company.

Senator Reesch had a bill to promote co-operative association. Its object is to enable persons not engaged in speculative pursuits to capitalize on their savings and to obtain some of the increment

engaged in specificary pursuits to capitalize on their savings and to obtain some of the increment on property.

Senator Sican introduced a resolution calling upon the Comptroller to report to the Senate the amount of unpuid taxes due from counties under the act of 1872. This is aimed at New York and Brooklyn, who are fighting the Attorney General on unjust taxation.

Docuse for the first department.

Blumenthal introduced a bill allowing the Department of Docks to set aside so much of the river front as may be necessary for the exclusive use of the Fire Department.

He also put in a measure allowing the Park Commissioners to remove the Central Park zoo to any site in any park north of 110th street.

Quigly, of Brooklyn, wants to extend the ten hour "L" and surface labor law, so as to make it a misdemeanor for any company to accept the labor for a longer time in one day.

Byrnes, of Brooklyn, put in the Standard Oil grab, extending the bulkhead line in the East River at Williamsburg, South of First street.

The Gillice "cigaroot" bill comes this year from Cahill. It will probably get no farther thau it did last year.

Cahill. It will probably get no farther than it did last year.

IMPORTANT NEW MEASURES.

Among other bills introduced in the Assembly were the following:—By Mr. Roche—Providing that dumping piers in New York need not have air gardens overhead. By Mr. Taylor—Hequiring building and loan associations doing business in counties outside of their own to have a license from the Superintendent of the Banking Department and to deposit with him £100,000 in securities. Foreign associations must have assets of £100,000, come within the supervision of the Banking Department and pay a fee of \$25 a year. The Superintendent shall inquire into the standing of the incorporators before certificates of incorporation are granted to new organizations. An annual report shall be filed March 1. By Mr. Connolly—Amending the Corporations act by striking out the provision requiring the directors of corporations to ne owners of two shares of the stock of the company.

STATE CARE ACT.

These will be a great hearing to morrow on the the Superintendent of the Banking Department and to deposit with him \$190,000 in securities. Foreign associations must have assets of \$190,000, come within the supervision of the Banking Department and pay a fee of \$25 a year. The Superintendent shall inquire into the standing of the incorporators before certificates of incorporation are granted to new organizations. An annual report shall be filed March 1. By Mr. Connolly—Amending the Corporations act by striking out the provision requiring the directors of corporations to be owners of the shares of the stock of the company.

STATE CARE ACE.

There will be a great hearing to-morrow on the Acker bill, appropriating \$500,000 to carry out the State Care act. Over one hundred and fifty county officials are here to beat the bill in order that they may longer enjoy a little pap at the expense of the unfortunates, who are much better off in State asylums than in the miserable county institutions.

While New York is exempted in the State Care act.

it will have to pay part of the appropriation, and for that reason Comptroller Myars feels it to be his duty to appear in opposition to the Acker bill. Lawyer Bowers, however, feels it his duty to advocate the bill and has wired Chairman Sular not to let Myers "get away with the hearing."

It will be a great outrage if this bill is defeated and the State is forced by the political heelers to take a step backward.

THAT ELECTION MUDDLE.

POSSIBILITY OF A PEACEFUL SOLUTION OF CON-NECTICUT'S PERPLEXING PROBLEM.

[BY TELEGRAPH TO THE HERALD.] HARTFORD, Feb. 4, 1891 .- The olive branch of peace waved over the warring factions in the Connecticut Legislature to-day. At last the Senate and House have agreed for the first time. They have appointed a conference committee to consider the trouble over the State officers.

It may seem queer that the lobby shall become the active agent in promoting a settlement, but the prospects favor such a condition of things. The lobby embraces very influential politicians of both

This morning the House resolutions accepting the report of the House Investigating Committee

the report of the House investigating Committee on the election returns came over to the Senate. The Chamber was packed, for the House had taken a recess to afford members opportunity to listen to the debate.

Everybody was anxious to see what disposition the Senate's democratic majority would make of the report, and they had not long to wait. The democratic Senators adopted an ingestious plan. Instead of decisively rejecting the House reports they concluded to regard it as an inquiry as to what the Senate had done in the matter of the State officers, and adopted a series of resolutions based upon that clever theory.

THE RESOLUTIONS.

The first and second resolutions recite that on the opening day of the session the Senate deciared the election of the democratic officials for whom clear majorities were shown by the returns, and having taken that action it was the opinion of the Senate that no different action could be taken. The third resolution read:—

That, inasmuch as the language of the House reselva-

third resolution read:—
That, inasmech as the language of the House reselution in connection with the formal transmittal of a copy of the same to the Senate is liable to be interpreted as an intimation that the House of Representatives proposes to obstruct in the performance of their official duties the State officer chosen by the electors, and whe have duly qualified, unless the Senate consents to join the House in action which it believes to be in violation of the constitution.

Therefore, the Senate, while expressing its confidence that no such intimation was intended, nevertheless feels bound, in order to prevent any misunderstanding, to distinctly declare that the consideration of any resolutions intending to convey such a surgestion involves as unworthy reflection upon both Houses of the General Assembly.

worthy reflection upon both Houses of the General Assembly.

The resolutions were passed by a party vote and transmitted to the House.

After Senator Holden's suggestion that they opened the way for a conference committee, the House on reassembling promptly took this view of it, it epresentative Judson characterized the Senate resolutions as a deliberate affront to the House, yet he favored ignoring the affront and appointing a committee on conference.

COMMITTEE OF COMPERENCE.

A resolution providing for such a committee, to be composed of five members from each House, was passed, and Speaker Paige appointed on the committee Representatives Greene, of Norwich, Judson, of Stratford; Tuttle, of East Haven; Porter, of Pomfret, and Buell, of Clinton.

These were the five republicans composing the majority of the House investigating committee, when the matter went back to the Senate.

The democrate promptly objected that, under the House resolutions, the committee were confined to a consideration of the investigating committee's report and it was determined to give them greater latitude, and the Senate passed this substitute:

That a committee consisting of five Senators and five

tives on the subject of the late election of State officers and report to their respective houses.

The President pro tem, appointed on the committee five democratic Senators—Messre. Pierce, of Bristol; Fox, of Now Haven; Thayer, of Norwich, Holden, of Ansonia, and Seymour, of Norwich, Holden, of Ansonia, and Seymour, of Norwalk, These gentlemen have been the legal committee of the Senate in the long controversy. It has been agreed by the republican managers that the House will asson to the Senate substitute resolution. This clears the way for a conference of the two factions, and in fact before the final action.

The committee got together in an informal conference this afternoon. They were as friendly and chatty as two parties of boys who had settled a neighborhood quarrel. Whether anything will result from the conference, which will occupy the time until next week, is a problem. The Senate, it is positively asserted, will never recode from their position that the democratic State officials were elected in November. The Senate declared them elected, swore them in and cannot now abandon them.

DELVING IN THE GIBBS DISTRICT.

TRYING TO UNEARTH THE FRAUDS THAT DE-SULTED IN THE EX-WICKED'S TRIUMPH. The Republican Committee on Contested Seats appointed to investigate the disputes in the Fifth and Thirteenth Assembly districts met last night at Broadway and Thirty-fourth street to start the

factions were on hand to see that fair play was Blanchard, the chairman of the committee, conducted the examination, and assisting him were Charles A. Peabody, Sherman Evarts and Charles S. Cronin.

Freddy Gibbs' district was the first bone of con-

tention, and friends of both the Gibbs and Cowie

Charles A. Peabody, Sherman Evarts and Charles S. Cronia.

Counsellor Henry L. Sprague, for the Cowie faction, opened proceedings in a little speech, in which he declared that the candidacy of Gibs, who ran on an independent ticket for the Assembly, lost the republican party the State Senatorship, and that the election of the Gibs ticket at the recent primaries was effected only through device and fraud.

William H. Reed was the first witness called by Sprague. The latter, who was an inspector at the primaries, tried to show that the Gibbs people manipulated things to suit themselves, and that every effort was made to shut out the Cowie people from voting. The witness said that the Gibbs people brought votes to the head of the line and kept the others back until it was too late for the Cowie people to get in their votes. Reed had challenged more than twenty votes, but no attention was paid to his protests. to his protests.

The police, too, seemed to be in affiliation with
the Gibbs side andgave the Cowie people no encour-

the Gibbs side andgave the Cowie people no encouragement.

A series of interruptions from young lawyers on both sides of the fence continually stopped the proceedings and kept the committee conferring es to the admission of certain evidence.

This delayed the investigation until a late hour, with only one witness examined. Chairman Bianchard promptly called an adjournment, and said that the balance of witnesses on both sides would be called promptly at the next session which would be called in a few days.

FLOWER FOR GOVERNOR

HIM IN THE FIELD. At the last meeting of the Roswell P. Flower Association in Boulevard Hall, No. 1,543 avenue A, the

following was adopted:—

Whereas Mr. Roswell P. Flower has by his unaworving fidelity to the interests of the constituency he has so ably represented for three terms in the Congress of the United States displayed his eminent fitness and capability to exercise executive authority, and Waereas that we, his constituents of the Twenty second Assembly district, look with pardonable pride upon his successful career as a national legislator, from the fact that his record belongs not alone to his district, but will surve to make history for the nation; therefore, Resolved, That we, the Roswell P. Flower Assaciation, take this opportunity of testlying our appreciation of his services on behalf of the democracy of the country, and nominate him for Governor of the Empire State of New York at the coming election.

This is the first nomination for Governor by any

NO MONEY FOR HEINTZ'S MEN. THE ANNEXED DISTRICT COMMISSIONER UNABLE

TO PAY HIS ASSISTANTS. Commissioner Louis J. Heintz, of the annexed district, has not found plain sailing since he entered office on January 1. Once in a while some obstacle presents itself as to his power on the premises and just now the more serious question

arises as to the payment of his hire. When the Commissioner entered office he selected about sixty clerks from a reclassification list drawn up by the Civil Service Board. Commissioner Heintz brought the list to the Mayor for approval, but the latter asked time to consider the subject. This delay upon the part of the Mayor to approve of the list caused the Comptroller to deny